NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

THE GALAXY.

Mr. Albert Rhodes's paper on Octave Feuillet calls in question M. Guisor's classification of that writer with Emile Augier, Jules Sandean, Camille Doucet, and others whom he designates as Bohomians. If the Bohomians were compared to the class, M. Faullet is far from coming up to the standard. In appeach, dress, and manner, he is a man that does not differ from hundreds of others whom you meet in ownlow-tailed coats in Parlstan drawing-rooms. He is gentle, courteous, and somewhat tacturn with people whom he does not know intimately, and even with them he is by no means demonstrative. M. Foullet prefers the society of women to that of the coarser sex, bit state is for a mild cup of tea, as it were, with a few familiar friends, rather than for gorgeous balls and banquets. His style of writing is in his life, simplicity weded to degance. "He passes the greater part of his time in the country, near the pond or brook, with a fishing-roll in his hand, and while thus occupied most of his plays and nevels have come to his mind. He is not a inchy Walton, and his patience in the absence of blies is the them of the peasants in his neighborhood. The fish which he cetches are not seen-ingenious plots and interesting characters. Thus most of the time he is a man from the country, near the pond or brook, with a fishing-roll in his hand, and while thus occupied most of his plays and nevels have come to his mind. He is not a inchy Walton, and his patience in the absence of blies is the them of the peasants in his neighborhood. The fish which he cetches are not seen-ingenious plots and interesting characters. Thus most of the time he is a long that the colored race of heart in the proper hand of the prefer that the colored race of heart in proper hand the proper hand the proper hand the provided of the insure of his temperature, he courts relievely, and the neighborhood, the colored race of heart in the colored race of heart in the colored race of his bleve of the insured proper neise of the town, necke Paris uninhabitable to M. Feuil-let when he desires to work. Some writers, notably journalists, can do this regardless of surroundings; the elder Dumas, of novelists, is one of the striking exam-ples, he doing most of his work while people were talking sround him; George Sand can write in the presence of talkers, but prefers to be alone. The calm of his home in the country is necessary to Feuillet to develop his thought. Formerly, before he became as celebrated as he is, he made longer sojourns in the capital, for then he was allowed to work unmolested. Since fame's light has been turned on him, society claims him for her own, and when he ventures to put fout in his pied-à-terre in Rivels-st. it drags him forth for its delectation. This is the reverse of pleasure to the author of 'Dailla.' Gross compliments offend his fine ear, and the finger of curi-osity pointed at him in a large assembly is not one of his gratifications. He is fond of approbation, like most of his cotemporaries, but from atar. The daily contact is rather that of a celebrity who elicits the ap-plants of the public while he remains in seclusion." He was the favorite author of the Empress Eugenie, who suggested to him the idea of "Sibylle," that is, asked him to write a novel from the Roman Catholic point of view. M. Femiliet admired the Empress as much as she admired his work, and the mutual admiration still continues, in spite of separation and change of circum-trances. Another good piece of French criticism is a paper by Henry James, jr., en the "Letters of Madame de Sabran," a volume of which the contents have been recently exhanced from the moldy cone alment of a hundred years. The author was not a woman of eminent hundred years. The anthor was not a woman of eminent distinction in her day; she moved in the best society, and was highly approclated for her talent in letterwriting; but she never published anything under her name, and it is not found in the biceraphical dictionaries. Mr. James's notices of her history present a woman of the genuine French type, while his specimens of her lettors, though inferior in interest to lids own subtle comments, appeal to the sympathy of the reader by their inustrations of "the grace, the tempered visuelty, and the admirable mixture of passion and reason," which characterized the writer. Mr. Grant White's article on "English Pronumetation" is a confession of early experiences in the use of the every-day vernacular, and is intended as an offset to Professor W. D. Whitiney's chapter on the same subject. His remarks show a different construction of the care from that of the Yale philologist, who was accustomed in boyhood to such sounds as the a in many and any also in the words plaque, nafeet, and others (pronounced plag and nekked). If Mr. White had ever at tended a country school in Masacchusetts, we think, he would not have been surprised at the remainscences of the Professor. Mr. White appears to be graveled also at Professor Whitney's distinction between the sound of in hale, and in whole, home, coat, cloud, therefore had been an offset to Professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor. Mr. White had ever a few of the professor of the professor whitney's distinction between the sound of the half-entivated and self-indulent than of the honder and power tended as country schools, the few of the professor was also and the professor who though distinction in her day; she moved in the best society, and was highly approciated for her talent in letter-writing; but she never published anything under her member. Nor are we convinced that the word leisure is peanerally pronounced lay-ure in New-York, instead of legure, which universally prevails in New-England, except among the most careless speakers. Mr. White's dis-cussion of the matter, however, will be found interest-Castelar's "The Republican Mevement in Europe," are ing to those who have a taste for the realliles of orthodpy, | prominent. correct ear for which, strange as it may seem, we

The pièce de resistance in Harper for this month will be found in President Woolsey's centenin speaking of the English and French revolutions, co trasts them in this respect: that the English occurred in a religious age among a religious people, while the French broke out in an age when the human mind doubted, or denied with extreme boldness, everything that had been settled before. The first colonies belonged to that religlous age, and though it would not be true to say that religious liberty was the only motive of even the Puritan colonists, yet it was a very strong motive, and it furnished the best conditions for the rise of a God-fearing and liberty-loving nation. For they who planted first of all the church, and the school by its side, who within a few years founded a college, as a pattern for all that should flerward arise, might indeed be narrow in some of their views and practices, but they were the best possible pioneers of a coming host of freemen. So, niso, the Quaker settlements were dictated by the desire to enjoy their religion in peace, away from the oppressive laws of England and of its colonies: their leaders were among the best men of the mother country. The Catholies of Maryland founded their colony for the sake of religious freedom. The Dutch of New-Netherlands did not, indeed, emigrate for this purpose; but they belonged to a noble race, in whose memories the times of William the Silent were still fresh, and their settlements at the end of his son Maurice's life were favored by the more liberal of the two political parties. The more southern colonies did not, it is true, have motives in their emigrations much beyond the ordinary ones that lead people away from their homes. Some, moreover, who istned them at an early time added anything but character and strength; yet the chivalrous spirit and the attachment to English nstitutions which animated the best of the settlers in that quarter were to become valuable elements in the formation of the national character." The profound illusions which led to the war of secession, and the sense of the value of the Union which mevailed at the North,

of the value of the Union which mevailed at the North, are forcibly described in the following paragraph:

Why was it, when Southern men and Southern interests had controlled the country for generations, when the North and West were divated, and probably would niways continute so, that the die was east in 1860 for secession and dissolution? The Presidential election had been for from a decided expression of public will, and wise adjustments taken in time might at least have delayed a disruption. There were, as it seems to us, two heading causes. First, the progress of ideas, and the prospect of an increase in the future of the number of Free States, without any counterbalancing weights in the other scale, were sure to fix the policy of the country for the future. Secondly, the temper of the North the South was thought to be threatening rather than purposing. It was supposed that the North could not act as a unit nor by preat majorities, and that a party against the war would paralyze the movements of the Government. Even the North had some distrust of freelf. Take is not the farst instance in which great hasses of menhave failed to comprehend each other or the meetings, nor will it be the last. But it was found that the preservation of the Union, all over, the North and West, had an importance attached to it in men's minds which had not been thought to exist. Nor was it the commercial value of the Union that accurace oppositions, as if the navigation of the Mississipp), the free intercourse, as before, in every direction through the whole territory, needed to be maintained at all hazards; but it was the Union as an idea, and as involving the future peace of this land for generations. In the Spring of 1862 the writer of these words was standing on the highlands above Cincinat, and looking over toward the Kentacky side of the Onto. The first is a deep impression was made on the mind of the terrible results likely to follow disruption, for the line of that spreat river would divide free soil from Savery are foreibly described in the following paragraph: othe terrible results likely to follow distription, for the fine of this terrible results likely to follow distription, for the fine of this great river would divide free soil from Slavery to hendreds of miles. And when the boundary should be fixed, who would or cently prevent fugitive slaves from crossing it! Who would not resist their pursuing maskers! Who could prevent a thousand border difficulties which might give rise to war! Wherever the two republics met there would be desolation or chronic warfare, obstructing the prosperity of some of the fairest regions in the world; there would be bitterness and national hatred; a blight would come over vast tracts, unless, perhaps, by slow degrees, Slavery should restrict its limits, and allow its antagonist to encronch on its domains. Nor were such evils in the future worse than the loss of a great Union over which one Constitution reigned, where common principles of justice were supreme. Such teelings were found in multitudes of minds; but they could not partake of them who had chung to their State as the highest object of their pride and allogiance.

Among the results of the war, President Woolsey refers ment of universal suffrage "in its worst shape, and with the worst consequences, which is fas- partment over that of the preceding year."

not the engles be gathered together where the carcass is In hirse, the cause of nil that has taken place or is to be apprehented ites not in particular or local provocations, nor in the leaders of to-day, nor in the canditaring of a most unild and inoffensive race by the way, but it is one that is likely to last as long as mesures, now never to be set aside, shall have run their coarse and borne their fertils. "The end is not yet."

Until this state of things shall end, if end it can, this unhappy part of our Chion, injured in its property, with its old innellered impoverished or driven from their homes, with its institutions shattered, must lag far behind the other parts in most of the essentials of prosperty. That section is full of undervioped resources; its examistics belts of from and coal, its soil yet unbroken, or capable of vasily increased preduction, its mild climate, must havite capital and labor, if those third forces could be resoured of safety and profession. Perhaps the solution of the problem for the south may come from this source, from a new emigration not compromised in old strifes, and able to act in the end as a mediating and a reconciling power.

The horoscope of the country, as presented by the writer, exhibits many gloomy features, but is one not al-

together without hope.

Of course, with the feeling that there must be a higher tone of character, in case our polities are to be rederined from their degradation, must be united the removal of those demoralizing influences growing out of the war, of which we have already spores at length. When the time will come for this reform is still uncertain. Such is the want of uprightness at present in making pledges that we can put no full confidence, either in the party heretofore dominant or in that which expects soon to be dominant, that opinions or plutforms or declarations of Congress and of law in remail to specie payments will be respected. But a time for this must come, we know, first or last. When that time comes, and when the race difficulties shal be settled, much of our ground of iour for the future will be removed. The question then remaining, which cannot be settled now with entire certainty, because we cannot accurately separate temporary political cylls from permanent ones, is no less a one than together without hope.

Among other articles of interest in this number, "The New North-West," Parisian Journalists," by Junius Henri Browne, "The South Kensington Moseum," by M. D. Correct and the city

LIPPINCOTT. "Spiritualism and Jurisprudence" is the title of a paper by fir. Francis Wharton, discussing the relations of the law to the preternatural phenomena which have made their appearance at different periods in the history of civilization. The writer shows that a belief in month will be found in President Woolsey's centernial paper on the "Experiment of the Union," the writer shows that a belief in
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listery of eivilization. The writer shows that a belief in the blanch of the list belief in the blanch on the list list and each of so between daybreak and the carefulary two manulars of the blanch on the list list and each of so between the list list and each of troduction of Caristianity was followed by a general rising of schools pretending to impart preterna-tural power over men by initiation into their mysteries. Judaism presented a sect of maglelans who claimed Solomen as their patron and chief. An Egyptian school of invstical magicians was established by Hermes Trismegistes. New Pythagoreanism exhib-tied a magician in the person of Apollonius; New Platenism in the person of Jambilchus; the Samarlians boasted of the enchantments of Simon Magus; and Gnosticism had its prophets, who by an effort of the will could compel obedience from their foes. By the jurists of the Justinian code no criticism is expressed on preternaturalism as a mode of causation. But against made the emperors uttered several decrees. To profess magical arts, or to consuit ruspicians, was made a penal offense. Magic, as a responsible causation, how-ever, appears never to have been jadicially investigated. After a long argument on the subject, fortified with numerous historical examples, Dr. Wharton arrives at the conclusion that persons who claim to exercise what is called spiritualistic force, are penalty responsible for any injury accruing to another person in consequence of their action, and for the acts of any person over whose will they have obtained such control as to make him their absolute agent.-In quite a diferent line is the account of the Paristan " Bon Marché," the largest retail store in the world, and one of the celestial joys of the good Americans who are rewarded with a new birth in Paris. The appointments of this great shop are on a gigantic scale, throwing the splendid arrangements of the New-York dry-goods dealers into the arrangement of the amount of business last year, which is wholly retail, was sixty millions of francs (\$12,000,000). Fifteen years ago it was only \$30,000. The secret of its success was the knowledge that it was a place where goods could always be furnished at a reasonable rate, and where great bargains might eccasionally be met with. "Everything that a woman can wear, with the exception of her bonnet and her boots, is exposed for sale in unprecedented quantities—sliks enough to carpet a continent, ribbons enough to stretch clear neroes the Atlantic Ocean, gloves by the million, neckties by the thousand, made-up dresses by the hundred. The umbrella department aione brought in last year four hundred thousand dollars, and its transactions this year will amount to one hundred thousand more. Forty wagons and eighty horses are engaged in the work of conveying home the pur-chased articles. The wagons are gay vehicles, richly decorated with black and gold, and the horses are noble animals, worthy of our own Adams Express Company. The porters, drivers, etc., of the establishment wear a livery consisting of a light-blue coat with brass buttons, and a glazed cap with the words 'Bon Marché' in-scribed on the front in gold letters. None of the employés of the store are permitted to solicit or accept the traditional pourboire. A number of young girls are em-ployed as saleswomen. They are required to dress in black cashmere, and any exuberance of ornament is strictly curtailed. When any article is purchased, its name and price, and the name of the employé who has cold it, are inscribed upon a small piece of paper. Purchaser, seller, and package must then find their way to one of the immense cash-counters on the ground floor, where some dozen solemn officials sit enthroned. The salesman or woman then reads off the contents of his or her paper, which are copied by one of the presiding clerks in a book before him, the article is paid for, the change given, an invariable 'Merci' is pronounced, and the seller goes his way, first sticking his paper on one of a number of files that extend along the front of the deak. Articles purchased may be sent home to be paid for on delivery, but that is the utmost extent of credit given, the transactions of the house being invariably conducted on he cash principle. At the end of a stated period the field papers are examined, and every seller in the establishment receives a percentage upon the sales he or she has personally effected. Each department is under the central of a chief, who receives a percentage upon all increase in the business of his de-

The service of Mammon, however, does not absorb all the interest of the piace. There is a fine reading-room, a buffet, and a picture-galiery, which are not among its least attractions. The arrangements for the comfort of the employés are admirable. "Few of the many persons who so thither to purchase sloves and dresses imagine the employes are admirable. "Few of the many persons who go thither to purchase gloves and dresses imagins that behind the scenes of this busy and crowded store a retaurant and a lodging-house for hundreds of people are to be found. The employes of the house number direct hundred. All these are fed on the premises, and one hardred young girls and fifty boys sleep here, and in fact find here a permanent residence. These last are from the provinces, and have no relatives in Paris. They are not allowed to leave the establishment without a special permit from the chief of the department to which they belong. The sleeping-rooms of the young girls are neat, and quite as spacious as the bedrooms at one of our fashionable watering-places. The furniture comprises an iron bedstead, two chairs, a washstand, a good-sized wardrobe in stained wood, and a curtained pleasant parior allotted for their use in the evenings, neatly furnished and containing a plane. The beys have a brilliantly lighted billiard-room, with tables for any kind of game at which they may choose to play, except cards. Chessmen, checkers, and dominoes are supplied to them. The dising rooms are seven in number, one of them accommodating tures hundred persons at a time." Mr. T. A. Trollope contributes, as usual, some interesting paragraphs to the "Monthly Gossip," this time, about the Swiss musical festivals.

Mr. Stedman's second installment of the "Minor Victorian Poets" includes a critical estimate of Philip James Bailey, Alexander Smith, Gerald Massey, Jean Ingelow, and some others whose names are less fa-miliar to poetical readers in this country. After an intel-ligent survey of the whole field, Mr. Stedman expresses his conviction that an anthology could be called from the miscellaneous poetry of the United States equally lasting and attractive with any selected from that of Great Britgin. He does not believe, however, that British poctry is to decline with the loss of Tennyson, Arnold, Browning, and the rest. The sterility of which thesymptoms are now visible, does not indicate the over ripching of the historical and aged British nation. It ing of the historical and aged bridge landed. It is rather the afternoon lethargy of a glorious day, which has succeeded a critical scholarly period, and which will be followed by a new cycle of lyrical and dramatic nebievement. England, the mother of nations, renews her youth from her children, and hereafter will not be unwilling to receive from us a fresh and vigorous return for the gitts of more than two centaries. The day is not for distant floods of creative song. Our own progress will exert a reflex influence on the mother country, and return a force paper on Edgar Poe, by F. G. Fairfield, discusses the question of the madness of that erratic genius, arriving at the conclusion that he was the victim of what has been styled cerebral epilepsy, a disease marked by sudden attacks of manacal type without the convulsions that attend the more common forms. It is invariably recompanied by a state of unconscious cere-bration, and generally by stagular hallucinations, such as seem to form the basis of stories like "The Black Cat," "Ligeta," "Morella," "William Wilson," and the later products of Poc's pen almost without exception. fruit of faniastic invention, does not cover the ground. They are too methodical, and too distinctly determined ness, and method is as inconsistent with fantasy as it is with humor. Mr. Fairfield's views of the physical condiweil summed up in the following paragraph:

the unconscious coreoration and the mericially victors impulses, the callenness alternating with tury, associated with epideutic insensity. This was about the date of "The Fall of the House of Usher," and of that singular allegory of madness, "The Haunted Palace." He now abstanced, except as sitfal fracervals. Fat the malady, accelerated by the habit of morbid introspection which was the exponent, and gathering force from somewhat at least of aeroditary preciseposition, went on enting into his brain until samity was only a recollection, and in the gutter he fell and died.

Among the editorial paragraphs in " The Topics of the Time," the remarks on "Church Dobts," and "The Slow Times," are singularly opportune, and will reward the attention of thoughtful renders. The editor protesta against the extravagant oatlay of money for church edifices, which involves the burden of a heavy debt, and proves a source of painful embarrassment both to paster and people. "The results of building churches upon such an unsound basis are bad enough. The first result, perhaps, is the extinguishment of all church benedleence. The church debt is the apology for denying all appeals for aid, from all the greater and smaller charities. A church sitting in the shadow of a great debt, is 'not at home to callers. They do not pay the debt, but they owe the money, and they are afraid they shall be obliged to pay it. The heathen must take care of themselves, the starving must go without bread, the widow and the fatheriess must look to the God of the widow and the fatheriess, the sick must pine, and the poor children grow up in vaga-bondage, because of this awful church debt. All cuness in a church skulks behind the debt, of which it intends to pay very little, while all the noble ness feels really poor, because it is conscious that the debt is to be paid, if paid at all, by itself. Again, a. church debt is a searserow to all new-comers. A mic force, producing a peculiar group of phenomena, the stranger, taking up his residence in any town, looks naturally for the church without a debt. He has a horror of debt f any sort, perhaps, and, as he had no responsi-bility for the church debts he fluds, he does not propose voluntarily to assume any. So he stays away from the debt-ridden church, and the very means that were adopted to make the edifice attractive, become, naturally and inevitably, the agents of repulsion. Debt-ridden churches, with good preachers, do not need to look beyoud their debts for the reason which prevents more fre quent and remunerative accessions to their number. Still again, church debts are intelerable burdens to their ministers. They must 'draw,' in order that the debt may be paid. If they do not 'draw,' they must leave, to make place for a man who will. The yearly deficit is an awful thing for a scusitive minister to contemplate, and puts him under a constant and cruel spur, which, sometimes swiftly and sometimes slowly, wears out his life. The feverish desire, on the part of churches, for brilliant or sensutional preaching, is more frequently generated by the debt than by any other cause. In many instances the minister is forced into being a politician, a manager, an intriguer, a society-hunter, rather than a soul-seeker. This latter point is a painful one, and we do not propose to dwell upon it; but the deference to the man of money, shown in some churches, is certainly very pittful, when its cause is fully understood." With regard to the effects of the panic, as seen in the depression of business, the editor is not sanguine of a speedy recovery. He has no faith that a remedy can be found either in a ship-load of rags or a mountain of gold. He protests against flooding the country with paper promises. They have been a curse to the people. But even if we return to a specie basis, the good old times will not be restored, so long as business is attempted that does not need to be done. "If we have more mills than we need, more railroads than we need, more commercial agency and middle men than we need, the surphis must essarily be unused, or it must be used without profit, and in such a way as to destroy the profit of all engaged in common lines of interest." The following suggestions

are significant, though not perhaps conclusive:

made remineratively useful. Hundreds of millions of invested funds will practically cease to exist. The things in which these funds have been invested cannot be used, and they might just as well have been thrown into the fire. Thus the means of living have been enormously reduced among capitalists, and more men need work to do than used to need it. With this fact on one side, we find set over against it the other fact that, of the multitude who had adjusted their industry to the conditions of war, only a part are needed under the conditions of peace. Tens, twenties, firties are to be counted out of the mills, the factories, the shops, and sent either into idleness or into some other field of industry. In other words, our national industry is to be readjusted.

The claims and centers which have grown so rapidly will naturally cease to grow. The larger cities will grow, perhaps, as London grows, by their attraction for men of wealth, but the men of outerprise will not crow into places where there is no work or reward for them. The boys will atend by their fatiers' farms better than they have done, and hundreds of thousands of men and women who have left the farm and the farm-house must return to them. It is pleasant to reflect that a living can be won from the ground, and that agriculture holds a certain cure forait our troubles. Mr. Greeley's old advice, "Go West, roung man," was based upon a philosophy whose soundness the people of this time cannot question. The tendency went on, to the distressing results of which all of us are the witnesses and the victims.

It is pitiful to see men and women lying idle. It is pitiful to see them in great masses thrown out of employment. We wish they could be made to understand how hopeless the situation is for at least half of them—how necessary it is that they should seek employment in agricultural pursuits, in lives of industry adapted to the present circumstances of the country—in anything and any place except that which is proved to be insufficient for their needs. This

Other rendable papers in this number are "Recollections of Lizzt and You Billow," "Some Vegetable Eccentricities," "Pierrot, Warrier and Statesman," and there are poetical contributions of very unequal merit from R. K., H. H., R. W. G., and other distinguished letters of the

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. The number opens with a paper on "Bats and their Young," by Professor Burt Wilder, giving an account of the natural history of that nondescript animal, with some curious illustrations of its social habits and moral character. The bite of the but is as fierce as the tiger's, and is canable of inflicting an ugly wound. The repulsive creature seems to be either a bird with halr and teeth, bringing forth its young alive, or a mammal with wings, and the general aspect of a bird; but it is in reality a mammal, closely affied in anatomical construction with moles and hedgebogs. Indeed the bat might be described as a flying mole, or the mole as a burrowing bat. There are several features which indicate the common origin of the two animals, and it is probable, in the opinion of Professor Eurt, that the primeval ancestor of both was a creature more nearly resembling the mole. His own observations, of which he gives an interesting

both was a creature more nearly resembling the mole. His own observations, of which he gives an interesting narrative, commenced at an early sec.

I will begin my account of bats in general with a brief history of one individual which I succeeded in taming quice theroughly. It was when I was a hoy, and the details have escaped me, but the main facts are as follows:

One of our commen bats (probably either the "little brown but," Vesquerillie subheiturs, or the "little brown but," Vesquerillie subheiturs, or the "little red but," flaw into the home one evening and was caught under a list. It squeaked and snanced its little laws so victously that all efforts toward closer sequaintance were postponed until menning.

When uncovered the next day it seemed as flerce as before, but leas active in its movements, probably overpowered by the giver of dayleid. When roughed its laws opened wide, the sharp terith were exposed, and from its little break cause the sharp steely ellests so characteristic of our bats. Nor did but farree demeanor soften in the least during the day, and when make ascended I was about to be it go, but the sight of a big its apon the window staggested an attempt to feed the captive. Held by the whays between the points of a pair of foreceps, the dy hed no sooner touched the bat's mass than I was staed, cranched, and swallowed. The rapidity of its disappearance accorded with the width to which the eater's laws were opened to receive it, and, but for the disusal eracking of skin send wings, reminded one of the sudden enguisament of besties by a mangry power robin. A second fig went the same road. The third was more deliberately mastiented, and I ventured to pat the deventure's head. Instantive all was changed. The Jaws gapen as if they would separate, the crushed fly dropped from the tongae, and the well-known click preclaimed a hatred and defiance which hunger can'd not subdue not food appearse. So at least it seemed, and I think any but a boy-maturalist would have yielded to uno temptation to fling

head. And even a but has brates enough to see the foliamess of losing a dinner in order to resent an unsolid kindness.

carried in my breast-pocket.

In the Fall it died, either from evercating or lack of exercise, for I dored not let it out of doors, and it was so apt to injure itself in the rooms that I seldom allowed it to illy.

I about add that I drank frequently end greedily from the tip of a cancel's anir pencil.

It is a remarkable fact that the bat can fly with nearly professor, which is a first professor.

double its ordinary weight. This, however, Professor Burt suggests, does not encourage the idea of a future race of slying men. But it is worth considering, he thinks, whether a man of slight frame and small head could not so far reduce his weight by a flesh diet and the amputation of his legs as to enable him, by special cultivation of his pectoral muscles, to work a pair of wings less extensive than those now supposed to be neces-sary. The experiment is worth trying, no doubt, and any one who is willing to eacrifice his legs in the cause of aerial locomotion may have a chance to volunteer.—Professor Joseph Le Conte's lecture on "Instinct and Intelligence" is remarkable for its nice distinctions and clear statements on the relation of physiology to psychology. According to Professor Le Conte, it is equally erroneous to consider the vital force in man as unrelated to the other forces of Nature, and to regard it as nothing but ordinary physical and chemical forces, thus identifying physiology with chemistry and physics. In like manner, there is equal error in the old conception of mental forces as wholly discennected with vital forces, and in the new conception of mental phenomena as connected with the brain in the ame way that functions are connected with organs. The truth is, in the opinion of Professor Le Conte, that the vital force is correlated with other lower forces and is derived from them, but still is a distinct form of cosology; while the mental force embraces both classes of analogous facts referred to in the statement above. The correlation of physical and chemical with vital forces, and probably of vital with mental forces, may be regarded as a fact of physiological science. It has been proved that in every act of perception, a vibration passes along the nerve from the organ of sense to the brain, and in every act of volition, a similar vibration passes from brain to muscle. So also it has been shown that a chemical or melecular change takes place in correspondence with changes in the mental states; these may be related to each other as cause and effect; and it is quite possible that we may yet be able to localize all the faculties of the mind in different parts of the brain, each in its several place, and thus lay the foundations of a scientific phrenology. It is even possible that at some distant day we may do still more than this, and connect every differ-ent kind of mental state with a distinctive kind of molecular or chemical change in the brain. We may find, for example, that a right-handed rotation of atoms is asso clated with love, and a left-handed rotation with hate. But even then, we could not understand how brain changes can produce even the simplest psychological hamanity, whatever its origin, and whatever its condiphenomena, such as sensation, consciousness, will. By tions, is "formed on one model, and unfolds under the no effort of the mind can we conceive how molecular motion can produce mental phenomens. The two series influence of one inspiration." of facts belong to so different orders that it is impossible to construe the one in terms of the other,-Besides the papers we have referred to, there are several other imortant articles, original and selected, including a contin cation of the "Physical Features of the Colorado Valley," by Major J. W. Powell; "The Mechanical Action of Light," by Professor Crookes," and "The Artificial Preparation of Organic Bodies," by Professor Remsen.

revival preacher, in the Phrenological Journal, describes that remarkable person as every inch a live man, entirely consecrated to his work, soul, spirit, and body. He has all his wits about him and full control of his powers, with a great amount of vital stock, animal life, physical se significant, though not perhaps conclusive:

80 we do not look for a suiden revival of business any longer. If our diagnosis of the case is correct, there can be no sudden cure. We of this generation will hardly live to see the country genuinely prosperous. Grest masses of property are to be abandoned. The capital stock of multitudes of corporations will be sunk, and their property will pass into the hands of bondholders and creditors, at such a price that they may possibly be

A sketch of Mr. Dwight L. Moody, the famous

himself, and disposes him to take hold of his work in a masterly manner. His large heart and ample amount of blood make him warm and emotional. He is highly and broadly developed in the crown of his head. He is am-bitious to succeed in whatever he attempts, and does not mean to be outdone by any man. As a man among men he has the feeling of a master, and is disposed to direct others and take the responsibility. He does not tride, nor will he be trifled with—must be at the head of his own affairs. His mind is of a wholesale rather than of a retail character. He can give off broad ideas and general principles, and in whole loaves better than in crumbs. His strength iles in himself, in his wonderfully ong organization, in his cause, and in the haman and divine aids he is continually receiving.

The Eclectic Magazine for this month contains, as usual, some of the most interesting papers in the British periodicals, including "A Month in a Japan-ess Farm-flouse," from "Temple Bar," "Modern Skepticism and its Fruit," from "Blackwood," "German Home Life," from "Fraser," and "Narcetics," from "Chambera." The number is embellished with a portrait of Professor W. D. Whitney, Yale College.

THE NATIVE RACES OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. By HUBERT HOME BARCHOFT. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 796. D. Appleton & Co. In the progress of this great work Mr. Ban-croft has now reached a different order of ideas from the purely material conceptions which relate to the animal levelopment of the savage tribes. He has traced the intercourse of their uncultivated minds with the elements of Nature, described their advancement in the rude mechanic arts, and watched the dawn of civilization in the arrangements of domestic society. In the present volume he enters a domain beyond the limits of a merely positive science, and undertakes to deal with speculations of a transcendental character. He starts with the pos-tulate that the faculty of speech is the first indication of the superiority of man to the animal creation. In com-mon with man, animals possess all the organs of sensation. They see, hear, feel, taste, and smell. They have even the organs of speech, but they have not speech. The higher order of animals have even a certain degree of intellectual perception. They possess the faculty of memory, and the passions of love and hatred, joy and sor ory, and the passions of love and harred, by and sor-row, gratitude and revenge. But they lack the power of connected thought and abstract reasoning. Another point of man's superiority over brutes is the faculty of werehip. The wild benat, in order to escape the storm, flies howling to his den; the awestricken savage has recourse to prayer. The primitive man perceives a hand behind the lighthing, hears a voice abroad in the thunder, for which the brute has neither eye nor car. This essential feature of humanity is first displayed in mythical phenomena. It prompts the first struggle of spiritual manhood to flad expression. Language is a symbol algorithmat of thought, mythology is a symbol symbol significant of soul. With this view of the origin of rayths in the universal elements of humanity, which he iliustrates by an elaborate analytic exposition, Mr. Bancroft proceeds to classify and describe the principal myths which are found among the abordanal tribes of the Pacific. In his treatment of this subject he has collected an immense variety of curious details, showing what may be called an instinctive, or at least, a universal belief in the agency of superior powers and of a future state of exist-ence, but so blended with inbulous and absurd concep-tions as to leave no definite boundary between the domains of religion and superstition. It is interesting to note the variety which is found in the mythical traditions note the variety which is found in the hydrical trainties of different tribes. There is a general agreement, however, in the efficacy of necromantic and magical rites, evincing a faith in the supernatural which can scarcely be paralleled among the believers in modern spiritualism. The Eskimos, for instance, do not recognize any supreme being, but only a lost of measurable areasts varying in page, power. host of supernatural agents, varying in name, power, and character, but mostly evil. Intercourse with the spiritual world is carried on through the medium of the shawans, a class of functionaries answering to the medteine men of eastern Indian tribes. Their whole religion may be described as a vague terror, which finds its expeople extending nearly to the Arctic Ocean and to the Pacific, appear to have no conception of a supreme power, but believe in spirits, or fairles, which inhabit the earth, the sea, and the air, and are instrumental both for good and evil. They have no regular order of shamans, but any one whom the spirit moves can exercise their functions. The conjurer shufs himself up in his tent, and abstains from tood for several days. By this process, his earthly grossness thins away, and his eyes are opened to the perception of spirits. The Haidaha be-lieve the great solar spirit to be the creator and ruler of the universe, not the material sun, however, who is a shining man walking around the fixed earth, and wearing a radiant crown. There is also an evil spirit provided with hoors and horas. They have no worship and cherish no sense of responsibility to any deity for their actions. A bellef in goblins, specters, and sorrery is the sum of their religion. The idea of a future state, in its most common form, was the life of earth transferred to heaven. The soul was regarded as subject to the same wants as the body, and to be supplied by the same means. In the Mexican heaven there were After their usual singing and dancing, the took up his bow and the woman her spindle. The lower heavens were the abode of the great mass of those who had lived an obscure life and died a natural death. These passed their time in a dreamy condition, or state of terper, or followed their pursuits by twilight. Among the northern tribes some have been found who did no believe in the immortality of the soul, or in future reward and punishment. Others believed that there was a future state in which the good and wicked were treated according to their deserts. In some tribes it was pictured as two rivers guarded by huge gates, and flowing out of a dark lake,-the gloom of death. The good enter the stream to the right, which sparkles in constant sunshine, and supplies them with an abundance of salmon and berries. The wicked pass in to the left, and suffer cold and starvation on its bleak snow-clad banks. Many of the Nevada tribes thought that several heavens await the soul, each with a degree of bliss in proportion to the merits of the dead person. Some supposed that before the soul could enter the over-green prairies to live its second life, it must explate its sins in the form of some animal. They imagined that by eating prairie-dogs and other game, they would shorten the preparatory term. Others, who considered large game as the embedied spirits of certain generations, abstained from their flesh, fearing that such fare would hasten their metamorphosis. Old men, whose term of life was nearly run, were not deterred by these fears. There was a peculiar pantheistic notion among certain tribes. Death was regarded as an invisible entity constituting the air, which also formed the soul of man, or his breath, the special seat of wideh was in the heart. As man became decrepit, his soul was gradually absorbed in its original element, until it completely lost its identity. Such were the "yearnings after the invisible," which resulted in myths and beliefs, which to our anderstanding, are childish and extravagant. "But," remarks the author, "doubtless our mythe would be the same to them. From the beginning of time men have grappled with shadows, have accounted for material certainties, by immaterial uncertainties. Let us be content to gather and preserve these perishable phantom now; they will be very curious relies in the day of the triumph of substance."—The chapters devoted to the languages of the Pacific races are comprehensive, profound, and apparently exhaustive, presenting a splendid nonument to the learning, research, and discrimination of the author. In addition to the treasures of positive knowledge which they open to the inquirer, they present a mass of materials of incalculable value to the student of comparative philology, which cannot fail to contribut to the development of the science that now commands such earnest attention among the scholars both of the Old World and the New. The general impression of the volume, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Ban-

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